

greater vigor, longer spines, and less dentate leaves. The shrub attains a height of 1 to 3 meters (3 to 10 ft.). As compared with the type, the fruits are a brighter coral red and are smaller but much more abundant; they hang on the shrub until January." (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., 1920-1922 Catalogue.)

Sabinea carinalis (Fabaceae), 55041. From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Joseph Jones, curator, Botanic Gardens. "Mr. Jones' description of the marvelous color of the 'Bois Charibe' and of the rocky hillsides where it grew attracted my attention at once, and I planted a few young seedlings on a dry coral reef in front of my house at Coconut Grove, Florida. They have grown unusually well and during the first week of March, last year, one of them flowered. I have never seen a more beautiful scarlet flower and, as Mr. Jones says, he has seen nothing in the tropics to surpass it as a mass of color. The chances seem good that in the 'Bois Charibe' we have a small tree which is going to add splashes of red color to the landscapes of southern Florida, and one which will thrive on the dry rocky ledges." (David Fairchild.)

Solanum tuberosum (Solanaceae), 54981. **Potato.** From Cambridge, England. Tubers presented by Prof. R. H. Biffen, School of Agriculture. "'Edgecote Purple.' This variety is introduced for the breeding experiments being conducted by J. W. Lesley, at Mills College, Calif. It bears pollen quite freely, and while it is susceptible to the wart disease, it appears to be resistant to the mosaic and leaf-curl diseases. It is also known as the 'Wiltshire' variety." (William Stuart.)

Trifolium repens (Fabaceae), 54979. **White clover.** From Milan, Italy. Seeds purchased from Fratelli Ingegnoli. "'Ladino giant white clover.' A forage plant of the first order, which will grow in most soils capable of being irrigated. It lives for several years if new seeds are sown occasionally. Four cuttings may be obtained, and it makes better hay than other forage plants; it is the best for fattening stock, and also tends to increase the production of milk." (Fratelli Ingegnoli, Catalogue, 1922.)

"The above statement refers to the behavior of this clover in Italy. In this country its use is still in the experimental stage, but very good results have